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Stability of two-dimensional spatial solitons in nonlocal nonlinear media

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We discuss the existence and stability of two-dimensional solitons in media with spatially nonlocal nonlinear response. We show that such systems, which include thermal nonlinearity and dipolar Bose-Einstein condensates, may support a variety of stationary localized structures, including rotating dipole solitons. We also demonstrate that the stability of these structures critically depends on the spatial profile of the nonlocal response function.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A spatial optical soliton is a beam which propagates in a nonlinear medium without changing its structure. The formation of solitons is a result of a balance between diffraction caused by the finite size of the wave and nonlinear changes of the refractive index of the medium induced by the wave itself [1,2]. When this balance can be maintained dynamically the soliton exists as a robust object withstanding even strong perturbations. It appears that solitons, or solitary waves, are ubiquitous in nature and have been identified in many other systems such as plasma, matter waves, or classical field theory.

Solitons have been typically considered in the context of so-called local nonlinear media. In such media the refractive index change induced by an optical beam in a particular point depends solely on the beam intensity in this very point. However, in many optical systems the nonlinear response of the medium is actually a spatially nonlocal function of the wave intensity. This means that the index change in a particular point depends on the light intensity in a certain neighborhood of this point. This occurs, for instance, when the nonlinearity is associated with some sort of transport processes such as heat conduction in media with thermal response [3–6], diffusion of charge carriers [7,8], or atoms or molecules in atomic vapors [9,10]. It is also the case in systems exhibiting a long-range interaction of constituent molecules or particles such as in nematic liquid crystals [11–14] or dipolar Bose-Einstein condensates [15–19]. Nonlocality is thus a feature of a large number of nonlinear systems leading to novel phenomena of a generic nature. For instance, it may promote modulational instability in self-defocusing media [20–23], as well as suppress wave collapse of multidimensional beams in self-focusing media [5,24,25]. Nonlocal nonlinearity may even represent parametric wave mixing, in both the spatial [26] and spatiotemporal domains [27] where

it describes the formation of the so called *X* waves. Furthermore, nonlocality significantly affects soliton interactions leading to the formation of bound states of otherwise repelling bright or dark solitons [28–31]. It has been also shown that nonlocal media may support the formation of stable complex localized structures. They include multihump [32,33] and vortex ring solitons [34,35].

The robustness of nonlocal solitons has been attributed to the fact that by its nature, nonlocality acts as some sort of spatial averaging of the nonlinear response of the medium. Therefore perturbations, which normally would grow quickly in a local medium, are being averaged out by nonlocality, ensuring a greater stability domain of solitons [34,36]. However, it turns out that such an intuitive physical picture of nonlocality-mediated soliton stabilization, which was earlier confirmed in studies of modulational instability and beam collapse, has only limited validity. Recent works by Yaki-menko *et al.* [35], Xu *et al.* [37], and Mihalache *et al.* [38] demonstrated that even a high degree of nonlocality may not guarantee the existence of stable high-order soliton structures.

In this work we investigate the propagation of finite beams in nonlocal nonlinear media. We demonstrate that while nonlocality does stabilize solitons, the stability domain is strongly affected by the actual form of the spatial nonlocality.

This paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II we introduce the mathematical models under consideration and the ansatz for the solutions we are interested in. Section III deals with spatial optical solitons in media with a thermal nonlinearity. A remarkably robust new type of rotational soliton is presented. In Sec. IV we treat the more complicated case of two-dimensional solitons in dipolar Bose-Einstein condensates (BEC's). Due to the mixture of local and nonlocal types of nonlinearity a variety of solutions can be stabilized. Finally, in Sec. V we discuss the observed dynamics of the soliton structures.

II. MODEL EQUATIONS

We consider physical systems governed by the two-dimensional nonlocal nonlinear Schrödinger (NLS) equation

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$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\psi + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\psi + \theta\psi = 0, \quad (1)$$

where θ represents the spatially nonlocal nonlinear response of the medium. Its form depends on the details of a particular physical system. In the following we will consider three nonlocal models.

The first one is rather unphysical but extremely instructive, the so-called Gaussian model of nonlocality. In this model θ is given as

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint e^{-|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^2/2} |\psi(\vec{r}', z)|^2 d^2\vec{r}'. \quad (2)$$

In spite of the fact that there is no known physical system which would be described by a Gaussian response, this model has served as a phenomenological example of a nonlocal medium, enabling, thanks to its form, an analytical treatment of the ensuing wave dynamics.

The second model, referred to as thermal nonlinearity, describes, for instance, the effect of plasma heating on the propagation of electromagnetic waves [3] as well as the orientational nonlinearity of nematic liquid crystals [12]. In this case θ is governed by the following diffusion-type equation [3,4]:

$$\theta - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\theta = |\psi|^2, \quad (3)$$

which is valid for the typical spatial diffusion scale large compared to the operating wavelength [3,35,39]. Solving formally Eq. (3) in Fourier space yields

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint \mathcal{R}_0(|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|) |\psi(\vec{r}', z)|^2 d^2\vec{r}', \quad (4)$$

where \mathcal{R}_0 is the modified Bessel function of the second kind and $\vec{r}=x\vec{e}_x+y\vec{e}_y$ denotes the transverse coordinates.

The third system considered here is the model of a dipolar Bose-Einstein condensate where the nonlocal character of the interatomic potential is due to a long-range interaction of dipoles [40]. Such a condensate has been realized recently in experiments with chromium atoms which exhibit a strong magnetic-dipole moment [16]. Considering only two transverse dimensions and time (which plays a role analogous to that of the propagation variable z) one arrives at the following formula [19]:

$$\theta = \alpha |\psi|^2 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint \mathcal{R}(|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|) |\psi(\vec{r}', z)|^2 d^2\vec{r}' \quad (5)$$

and

$$\mathcal{R} = \iint \frac{1 - \sqrt{\pi} k e^{k^2} \operatorname{erfc}(k)}{2\pi} e^{i(k_x x + k_y y)} dk_x dk_y, \quad (6)$$

with $k = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2}$ and erfc being the complementary error function [19,41]. Interestingly, this model contains both local and nonlocal components. The parameter α controls the sign as well as the relative strength of the local component of nonlinearity. This model is somewhat controversial, and its validity has been recently questioned [42]. However, this is-

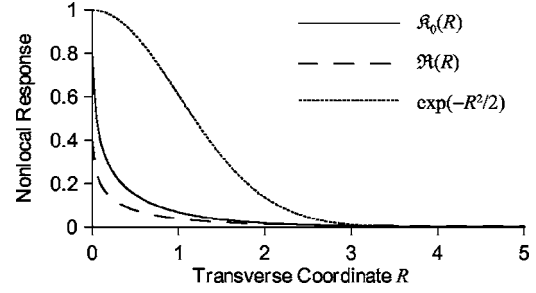


FIG. 1. Nonlocal response functions for thermal nonlinearities (\mathcal{R}_0) and dipolar BEC's (\mathcal{R}). For comparison, a Gaussian response function is shown, too.

sue is beyond the scope of this paper and we consider Eq. (5) here in its own right, as another example of nonlocal nonlinearity.

Note that the above three models are represented in dimensionless form. This means that only the spatial extent of the actual solution ψ determines whether one operates in a “local” ($|\psi|^2$ varies slowly over the transverse lengths of the order unity) or “strongly nonlocal” ($|\psi|^2$ changes fast) regime. The “conventional” degree of nonlocality, the actual width of the response function, is scaled out.

It is known that the thermal model [Eq. (3)] permits, apart from the ground state, stable single-charge vortex solutions only, whereas multicharge vortices appear to be unstable [35]. In contrast, when a Gaussian response function is used [Eq. (2)], also stable multicharged vortices may exist [34]. Figure 1 illustrates the nonlocal response functions for the two physically relevant systems introduced above and, as a comparison, the (unphysical) Gaussian response. It is obvious that the thermal and condensate response functions exhibit qualitatively the same spatial character. Therefore, one can expect a similar behavior of solitary solutions for beams in media with thermal nonlinearities and matter waves in dipolar BEC's, especially with respect to their stability.

In the following analysis we will be interested in two classes of nonlinear localized solutions: classical solitons with stationary intensity and phase distribution and a new recently introduced type of rotating solution, the so-called “azimuthons” [43]. In the case of the standard solitons we are looking for stationary solutions in the form

$$\psi(r, \phi, z) = U(r, \phi) e^{i\lambda z}, \quad (7)$$

where λ is the propagation constant. Here we changed from Cartesian to cylindrical coordinates for technical convenience. In the highly nonlocal limit the soliton profile $|U|^2(r, \phi)$ is expected to be very narrow compared to the width of the response function (which is a fixed quantity in our dimensionless system). Under this condition, for the Gaussian response the nonlinear term, Eq. (2), can be represented in simplified form [25]

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} P_0 \exp(-r^2/2), \quad (8)$$

where $P_0 = \iint |U|^2 d^2\vec{r}$ is the total power. Now the nonlinear Schrödinger equation (1) becomes linear and local. It de-

scribes the evolution of an optical beam trapped in an effective waveguide structure (“potential”) with the profile given by the Gaussian nonlocal response function. This highly nonlocal limit was first explored by Snyder and Mitchell in the context of the “accessible solitons” [44]. In our scaling the strongly nonlocal limit corresponds to a high power $P_0 \rightarrow \infty$. Large power P_0 means now a deep potential $-\theta$ in Eq. (1) and stronger confinement of modes (solitons) in the vicinity of $r=0$. We exploit this accessibility character of the solitons in our numerical scheme (see the Appendix).

The second class of solutions we deal with, the azimuthons, are a straightforward generalization of the ansatz (7). They represent spatially rotating structures and hence involve an additional parameter, the rotation frequency Ω :

$$\psi(r, \phi, z) = U(r, \phi - \Omega z) e^{i\lambda z}. \quad (9)$$

For $\Omega=0$, azimuthons become ordinary (nonrotating) solitons. For example, the most simple family of azimuthons is the one connecting the dipole soliton with the single-charged vortex soliton (for fixed propagation constant λ). The single-charged vortex consists of two dipole-shaped structures in the real and imaginary parts of U with equal amplitude. If these two amplitudes are different, we have a rotating azimuthon; if one of the amplitudes is zero, we have the dipole soliton. In the following we will refer to this amplitude ratio in terms of the modulation depth

$$n = \frac{|\max \operatorname{Re} U - \max \operatorname{Im} U|}{\max |U|}. \quad (10)$$

In the case of a Gaussian nonlocal response function, for instance, the azimuthons arise naturally again via the fact that $\theta = P_0 \exp(-r^2/2)/2\pi$ for high powers. Since Eq. (1) becomes linear, solitons will converge to the linear modes of the corresponding potential $-\theta$. In this strongly nonlocal limit azimuthons, as introduced above, will converge to two degenerate dipole modes with the phase difference of $\pi/2$ and unequal amplitudes. As pointed out in [43], the rotation frequency Ω is determined by the amplitude ratio of the two degenerate modes (modulation depth) and, of course, the propagation constant λ .

III. BEAM PROPAGATION IN MEDIA WITH A THERMAL NONLINEARITY

Let us first have a look at Eqs. (1) and (4). It is known that in the local classical NLS equation, no stable stationary state exists. Finite beams either diffract if their power is too low or experience catastrophic collapse if their power exceeds a certain threshold. However, it has been already shown that in the case of the nonlocal NLS equation the catastrophic collapse is arrested and fundamental-type solitons can be stabilized. Moreover, it turns out that for a sufficiently high degree of nonlocality (in our scaling this is equivalent to sufficiently high power), even the single-charged vortex is reported to become stable [35]. In fact, it is so far the only known stable stationary solution in this system, apart from the fundamental, single-peak soliton. Indeed, Fig. 2 shows that for power $P_0=2000$ the single-charged vortex state is

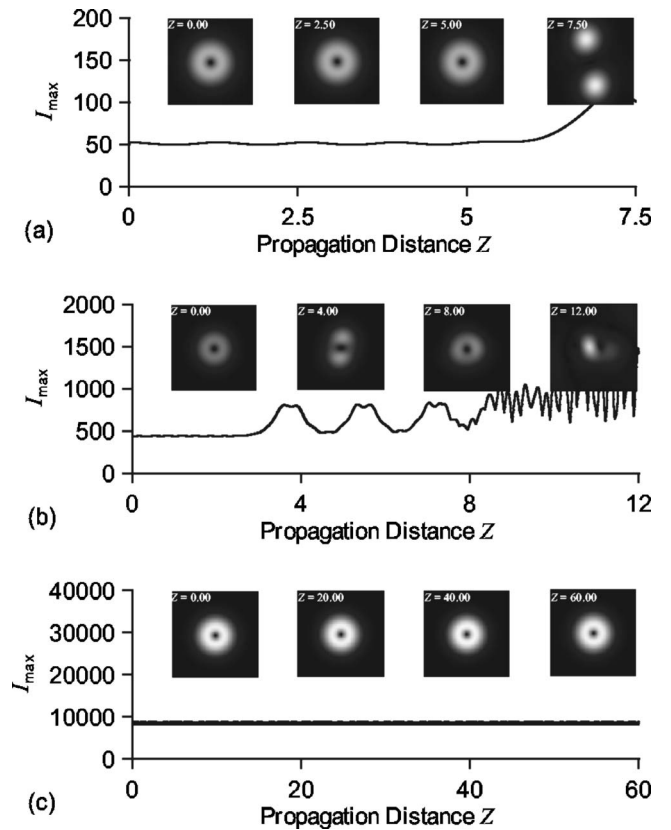


FIG. 2. Dynamics of the vortex states in the thermal model: (a) unstable propagation at $P_0=200$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 5×5 ; (b) unstable propagation at $P_0=500$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 3×3 ; (c) stable propagation at $P_0=2000$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 1.5×1.5 .

stable, while for $P_0=200$ and $P_0=500$ it decays after a certain propagation distance. Of course, strictly speaking, we cannot claim stability from numerical propagation experiments, since we can propagate beams over finite distances only. However, from our results we can at least infer that the potential growth rates of unstable internal modes are very small. For instance, the vortex state in Fig. 2(c) was stable over more than 10^6 numerical z steps. The small periodic oscillations visible in some of the curves of numerical figures are due to the excitation of stable internal modes of the solution by perturbations of the initial data. In fact, since we use approximate solutions computed by the method described in the Appendix, we always deal with perturbed initial data.

Both vortices with $P_0=200$ and $P_0=500$ are unstable, but their decay dynamics are quite different. The one with lower power [Fig. 2(a)] breaks up into two ground-state solitons, which move away from the center once formed which is a typical instability scenario for the local NLS equation. In contrast, for higher powers (or, conversely, stronger nonlocality) the vortex initially breaks up and later fuses to a single ground-state solution emitting remnants of its original structure [see Fig. 2(b)]. This behavior can be explained by the nonlocality-induced broad single waveguide (or attractive potential) which prevents fragments from leaving (unlike the breakup in local medium).

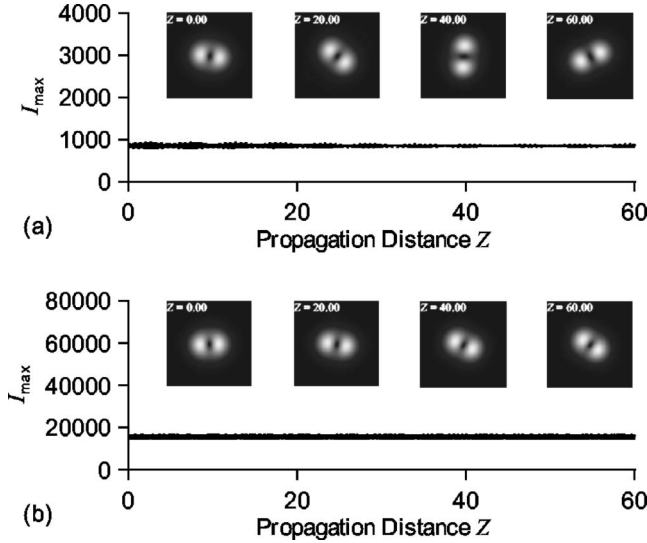


FIG. 3. Dynamics of azimuthons in thermal model of nonlinearity. Modulation depth $n=0.5$: (a) stable propagation at $P_0=500$, rotating with $\Omega \approx 4.9$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 3×3 ; (b) stable propagation at $P_0=2000$, rotating with $\Omega \approx 11$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 1.5×1.5 .

The decay behavior of the $P_0=500$ vortex indicates an effective power flux towards the center. Hence, one might expect that a rotation of the object could somehow balance this contraction. As mentioned in Sec. II, we are not looking at classical solitons only, but also at rotating azimuthons. At each power level P_0 we expect a family of azimuthons, allowing a continuous transition from the single charged vortex (modulation depth $n=0$) to the flat-phased dipole state (modulation depth $n=1$). It turns out that the idea that the rotation of the azimuthon might balance the contractive forces destroying the vortex is indeed correct [36]. Figure 3(b) shows that an azimuthon can be stable at power levels, where normally the vortex decays, collapsing into a fundamental soliton ($P_0=500$). This shows that azimuthons are more robust than vortices in this system. Hence, the azimuthons may be easier to realize than vortices in future attempts at experimental observation of higher-order nonlinear beams in media with thermal nonlinearity.

In our extensive numerical simulations of the thermal model we were not able to observe any stable, nonrotating dipole states. Even at higher powers (stronger nonlocality) the simple dipole state remained unstable. Moreover, we did not observe any decrease of the observed growth rates with increasing powers (shift of the breakup point to larger values of z). Also higher-order states like quadrupole, etc., were found to be always unstable in this system.

We would like to stress that Eq. (3) is referred to as a thermal model, but has a finite range of nonlocality. In contrast, the thermo-optic nonlinearity of liquids and solids is governed by the standard heat equation, which has an infinite range of nonlocality. In such materials with infinite range of nonlocality the nonlinear response is evidently strongly influenced by the size and shape of the medium [6]. Since the presence of boundary conditions imposes additional constraints on the conditions for the formation of localized struc-

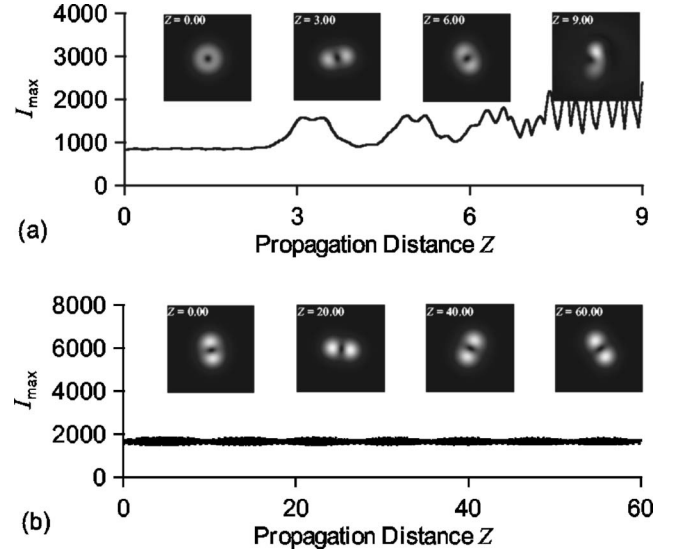


FIG. 4. Dynamics of localized structures in a BEC nonlinear model [Eq. (5)]. Power $P_0=1000$, $\alpha=0$: (a) unstable vortex state; (b) stable azimuthon, rotating with $\Omega \approx 5.1$, modulation depth $n=0.5$. All profiles are shown in an xy box of about 4×4 .

tures and solitons, they are expected to affect their stability as well. However, this issue is beyond the scope of this work.

IV. TWO-DIMENSIONAL DIPOLAR BOSE-EINSTEIN CONDENSATES

Compared to the previous system, the system of equations (1) and (5) is more complicated. A free parameter α is involved, which controls both the sign and relative strength of an additional local contribution to the nonlinear response. Let us first consider the case $\alpha=0$. It turns out that in this case the system behaves qualitatively like the thermal model discussed in the preceding section. The azimuthons are found to be the most robust objects (apart from the stable ground state), and we observe the same stabilizing-by-rotation mechanism as above. The vortex at $P_0=1000$ shrinks to form a single ground-state solution [Fig. 4(a)], whereas the rotating azimuthon at the same power level is stable due to its rotation [Fig. 4(b)]. When we increase the power sufficiently the vortex state also becomes stable [Fig. 5(a)], as expected.

The local part of the nonlinearity [Eq. (5)] can be of either focusing or defocusing nature, depending on the sign of the coefficient α . If α is positive, stable solutions become unstable for α large enough. E.g., if we fix the power $P_0=1000$, the azimuthon with modulation depth $n=0.5$ [stable for $\alpha=0$; see Fig. 4(b)] turns out to be unstable already at $\alpha=0.01$. On the other hand, if α is negative, the otherwise unstable solutions can be stabilized. Figure 5(b) shows the stable vortex state at $P_0=1000$, $\alpha=-0.05$, but the corresponding vortex state at $\alpha=0$ is unstable [see Fig. 4(a)]. Moreover, while playing with the parameter α we might even stabilize the dipole state, as shown in Fig. 6(b). This is remarkable, since the dipole seems to be always unstable if $\alpha=0$ [Fig. 6(a)], even for higher powers, and also in the system considered in Sec. III. However, the parameter α

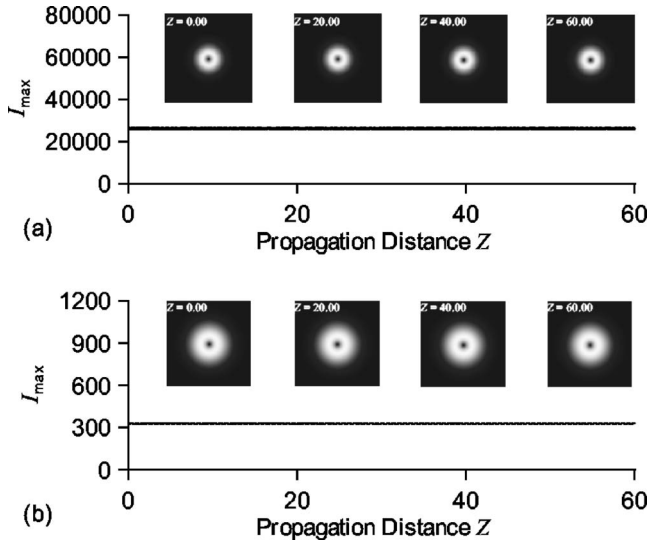


FIG. 5. Stable vortex states in the BEC model: (a) stable propagation at $P_0=5000$, $\alpha=0$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 2×2 ; (b) stable propagation at $P_0=1000$, $\alpha=-0.05$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 5×5 .

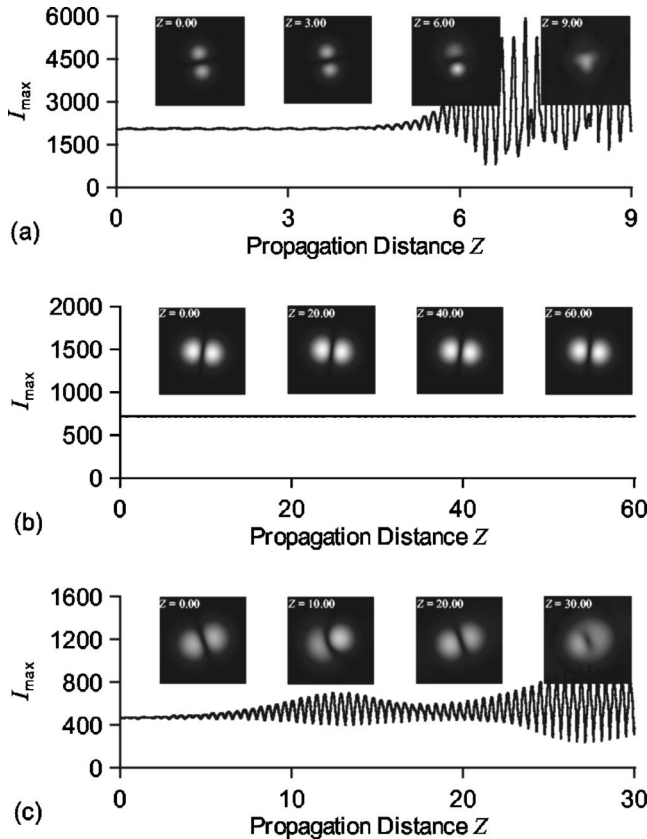


FIG. 6. Dipole states of the BEC nonlocal model at $P_0=1000$: (a) unstable propagation, $\alpha=0$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 4×4 ; (b) stable propagation, $\alpha=-0.03$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 5×5 ; (c) unstable propagation, $\alpha=-0.05$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 5×5 .

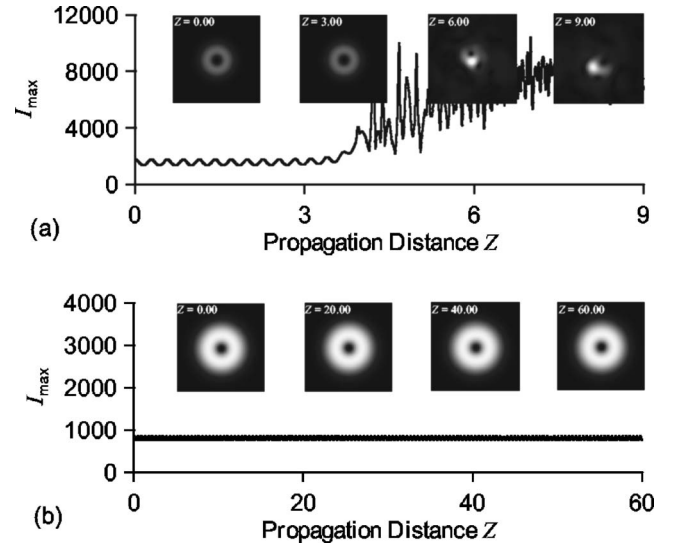


FIG. 7. Dynamics of double-charge vortex states in a BEC nonlocal model with $P_0=2000$: (a) unstable propagation, $\alpha=0$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 4×4 ; (b) stable propagation, $\alpha=-0.03$, profiles are shown in an xy box of about 4×4 .

needs to be tuned carefully. If it is too large in absolute value, the stabilization mechanism fails [see Fig. 6(c)].

In a last example we show that even higher-order solitons which are not related to the single-charged vortex (like the dipole) can be stabilized. The double-charge vortex turns out to be stable with a small defocusing local contribution ($\alpha=-0.03$), as revealed by Fig. 7. A systematic study of the stability of other higher-order solitons is beyond the scope of this paper. However, it seems that systems featuring a strong focusing nonlocal nonlinearity combined with a small local contribution of defocusing nature are good candidates for the observation of stable higher-order solitons.

V. DISCUSSION

The examples considered above clearly demonstrate that the stability of higher-order nonlinear modes crucially depends on the shape of the nonlocal response function. Briedis *et al.* [34] suggested a very illustrative explanation as to why for a Gaussian response function higher-order solitons can be stable. In the strongly nonlocal limit (high powers), the soliton shape U becomes very narrow compared to the Gaussian response function, Eq. (2) simplifies to Eq. (8), and Eq. (1) becomes linear and local. Hence we expect higher-order states to become stable at high enough powers in the Gaussian system. We may get at least some idea why in our physical systems [Eqs. (4) and (5)] higher-order solitons—e.g., multicharged vortices—are never stable: If we have a look at Fig. 1, it is obvious that the argument of Briedis *et al.* [34] breaks down for the response functions \mathfrak{K}_0 and \mathfrak{K} . The singularity of these functions at $r=0$ does not permit a simplification of the convolution integral like in the case for the Gaussian response function. No matter how narrow the soliton shape U may be, it always feels the singularity of the response functions \mathfrak{K}_0 and \mathfrak{K} .

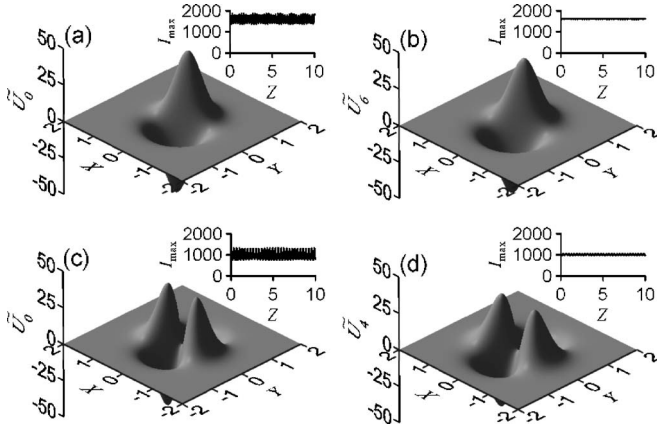


FIG. 8. Approximate soliton solutions of Eqs. (1) and (2) for $P_0=1000$: (a) dipole state \tilde{U}_0 computed from $\tilde{\theta}_0=P_0 \times \exp(-r^2/2)/2\pi$, (b) dipole state \tilde{U}_6 after six iterations computed from $\tilde{\theta}_6$, (c) quadrupole state \tilde{U}_0 computed from $\tilde{\theta}_0=P_0 \times \exp(-r^2/2)/2\pi$, and (d) quadrupole state \tilde{U}_4 after four iterations computed from $\tilde{\theta}_4$. The insets show the maximum intensity $I_{\max} = \max_{x,y} |\psi|^2$ upon propagation, employing the approximate solution as an initial condition.

Even the role of local nonlinearity (parameter α) in the dipolar BEC [Eq. (5)] can be understood in this context. If α is positive, the focusing local contribution makes the singularity of the response function [Eq. (5)] at $r=0$ “worse” and therefore tends to destabilize nonlinear solutions. On the other hand, for negative α the defocusing local contribution may balance the destabilizing effect of the nonlocal part of the response function.

A similar observation was reported recently by Xu *et al.* [37] for the one-dimensional nonlocal NLS equation. In the one-dimensional (1D) case, a thermal nonlinearity like Eq. (4) leads to an exponential response function $\exp(-2|x|)$, where x is the transversal coordinate. In the strongly nonlocal regime for this exponential response only fundamental, dipole, triple, and quadrupole states are reported to be stable, whereas for the Gaussian response all higher-order states turn out to be stable if the nonlocality is sufficiently high. Again, we see that due to the noncontinuous first derivative of $\exp(-2|x|)$, the argument of the Briedis *et al.* for stability does not hold. For completeness we investigated numerically several (unphysical) response functions in the 1D case. It seems that smooth response functions like $\exp(-x^2)$, $\text{sech}(x)$, $1/[1+(x^2)^2]$, etc., permit stable multipole states of high order in the strongly nonlocal limit. In contrast,

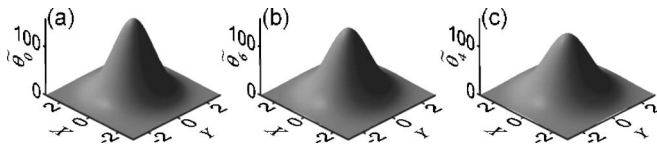


FIG. 9. (a) $\tilde{\theta}_0=P_0 \exp(-r^2/2)/2\pi$ used to compute the approximate dipole and quadrupole states in Figs. 8(a) and 8(c), (b) $\tilde{\theta}_6$ used to compute the approximate dipole state in Fig. 8(b), and (c) $\tilde{\theta}_4$ used to compute the approximate quadrupole state in Fig. 8(d).

response functions with an apex at $x=0$ like $\exp(-2|x|)$, $1/(1+2|x|)^2$, or $(n+1)(1-\sqrt[n]{|x|})/2$, with $|x| \leq 1$, $n \geq 1$, allow only stable monopole, dipole, triple, and quadrupole states in this regime. If we choose a response function with a singularity at $x=0$, like $(1/\sqrt{|x|}-1)/2$, at least also the quadrupole state becomes unstable in the highly nonlocal regime. However, we can state that in both 2D and 1D, once the Briedis *et al.* argument breaks down, even a strong nonlocality may not stabilize solitons of sufficiently high order.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion we discussed the propagation of two-dimensional solitons in nonlocal nonlinear media. We considered two physical relevant systems—optical beams in media with a thermal nonlinearity and two-dimensional dipolar Bose-Einstein condensates—and compared them with the pure Gaussian nonlinear response which seems to support a variety of stable solitons of high order. We demonstrated that while nonlocality does stabilize solitons, the stability domain is strongly affected by the actual form of the spatial nonlocality. We showed that both physically relevant systems support stable propagation of a new type of rotating solitons. In fact, our results suggest that these rotating structures are the most stable higher-order nonlinear states in these systems and might be even easier to realize experimentally than a single-charge vortex or dipole solitons. Their appropriate input intensity and phase spatial profiles can be easily prepared using, for instance, a spatial light modulator. We also showed that in the particular case of the BEC system, the mixture of local and nonlocal responses stabilizes some higher-order localized states in certain parameter regions.

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APPENDIX: NUMERICAL ALGORITHM

In order to find stationary localized structures supported by the nonlocal models, Eqs. (2), (3), and (5), one must solve the two-dimensional nonlinear Schrödinger equation with corresponding nonlinear nonlocal term. In general, it is a quite difficult task to compute stationary solutions in 2D, especially when one cannot exploit certain symmetries, like, e.g., cylindrical symmetry as in the case of vortices. Here, we present a very fast and easy way to compute at least approximate solutions, which relies on the so-called strongly nonlocal limit which we will illustrate using the Gaussian model.

In the strongly nonlocal limit finding the exact stationary solution of the propagation equation reduces to the eigenvalue problem $A\mathbf{v}=\lambda\mathbf{v}$, where vector \mathbf{v} represents the discretized function $U(\vec{r})$ and A is a symmetric band matrix. These facts can be exploited to compute selected eigenvalues

and eigenvectors iteratively (see [45–47] for details). Then, using, for instance, a 128×128 mesh it takes only a few seconds to obtain the desired solutions. Even if the condition $\theta = P_0 \exp(-r^2/2)/2\pi$ is not exactly fulfilled, the obtained eigenvectors may be useful as approximate solutions. Moreover, it turns out that the following iterative process can be used to significantly improve the solution. First, from the highly nonlocal approximation of the desired solution \tilde{U}_0 we compute an improved form of the nonlocal term,

$$\tilde{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint e^{-|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^2/2} |\tilde{U}_0(\vec{r}')|^2 d^2\vec{r}', \quad (\text{A1})$$

and use it to get a new eigenvalue problem $\tilde{A}_1 v = \lambda v$. By solving this new problem, we get \tilde{U}_1 which, again, can be used in the next iteration and so on. There is no guarantee that \tilde{U}_n converges to the exact solution U , and in general it does not. However, by computing the residuum of Eq. (1) with $U = \tilde{U}_n$ it is possible to monitor the progress of the iteration process. Figure 8 shows two examples of this technique, performed on the dipole and quadrupole states at power $P_0 = 1000$. The actual $\tilde{\theta}$ used are shown in Fig. 9. In

both cases, the initial guess \tilde{U}_0 [Figs. 8(a) and 8(c)] computed from $\tilde{\theta}_0 = P_0 \exp(-r^2/2)/2\pi$ [see Fig. 9(a)] can be improved by six and four iterations, respectively [Figs. 8(b) and 8(d)]. The actual test of the approximate solutions is provided by employing them as initial data and propagating over a certain distance z . The results are presented in the respective insets of Fig. 8 which show that soliton solutions are stable (at least over a propagation distance of $z=10$). Of course, since we treat a nonintegrable system, these solitons are expected to possess internal modes [48]. If we use an approximate solution as initial data, some of these internal modes become excited and cause oscillations of the soliton amplitude. The better the approximation, the weaker the oscillations. This fact is clearly visible when comparing the plots in Fig. 8(a) and 8(c) and 8(b) and 8(d), respectively.

These two examples show that it is possible to compute useful approximate solutions using the above iteration technique. The big advantage is its efficiency since the computations involved take only a couple of seconds on up-to-date computers. Moreover, it turns out that the technique can be used with non-Gaussian response functions, like Eqs. (4) and (5), as well. In fact, all solutions presented in this paper were computed as described above.

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